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INTRODUCTION TO JURISTIC PSYCHOLOGY. By P. C. Bose. Calcutta: Thacker, Spink, and Company.

The idea of Mr. Bose's book is admirable. It is becoming yearly more evident that in the formulation of juristic theories full account must be taken of the advance of psychological science. We have too little realized how there lies implicitly in the theories of jurisprudence some theory as to human nature of Bentham, of Jhering; even of Duguit this is almost startlingly the case. Nor is it less true of the psychology of law in action. Criminology has been little less than revolutionized by the scientific analysis of character. No theories of procedure can be adequate which do not take account of what is known of perception and memory, of confession and the unconscious mind. It is, indeed, hardly too much to say, that the apparatus of law in the future will demand its psychological experts, not less surely than it demands today its medical and technical witnesses.

A book which should sum up the present stage of knowledge, and should indicate the substance of things hoped for, is greatly to be desired. Unfortunately it is with an entirely different book that Mr. Bose has provided us. He has, with marvelous industry and patience, culled from literally hundreds of sources quotations with a bearing upon the psychology of law, all of them interesting in themselves, but never at any point so orientated as to give birth on his part to philosophic speculation. Much of his material belongs rather to a textbook on formal psychology than to a treatise of special character. Chapters like those on "Life and Mind" are not only inadequate in themselves, but leave the reader in baffled doubt as to whether Mr. Bose really understands what are the essentials of a psychology of law. Quotation is heaped upon quotation without any visible process of induction. At no place is there any indication as to their source. Modernities, like Freud and Mercier, jostle the antiquated speculations of goodly ecclesiastics, like Archbishop Whately and old-time physiologists, like Carpenter. Tarde and Lombroso are quoted without any indication of their relative value. Tolstoi and J. M. Baldwin, Plowden, and a Mr. J. H. King, all seem to come as equal nourishment to the author's voracious appetite. One title is perhaps as good as another; but it is somewhat humorous to call the book a juristic psychology.

Probably the difficulty of using compositors imperfectly acquainted with the English language accounts for the enormous mass of irritating typographical blunders.

H. J. L.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND THIRD STATES. A Monograph by Ronald F. Roxburgh. Longmans, Green & Company. 1917. pp. xvi, 119.

This monograph forms one of the series entitled "Contributions to International Law and Diplomacy," edited by Professor Oppenheim of Cambridge University. The monograph was prepared by Mr. Roxburgh, recently Whewell International Law Scholar at Cambridge.

Before the matter of treaties is considered, chapters are given upon third parties and contracts in municipal law, and upon the opinions of publicists. The influence of Roman law interpretations is traced both in state laws and in the opinions of the publicists.

Mr. Roxburgh says that "The practice of states wholly confirms the unanimous view of publicists that a third state cannot incur legal obligation under a treaty to which it is not a party." In support of this he cites the practice of the United States in regard to the observance of the treaties closing the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. The United States has acquiesced in the exclusion, though affirming that its action is to be regarded as a matter of grace. Here the question may arise whether the formal statements of the United States, disclaiming the obligation to observe the treaty provisions,